

we have ever been able to do this and I think it is an appropriate type of computation and I think it is one that we should have been doing quite some time ago and this is...we deal with this in a section in your white copy and it is there. For instance we will use the figures of 1978-'79 financial report. We will use the '79-'80 school membership report. That is how we compute it and we still have insured needs. The other thing we are going to put more emphasis upon foundation than we have in the past and I think this is probably appropriate. In the past the arguments have always been before this body, what percentage do you put in the insured need section? What percentage do you put in the foundation section and with declining enrollments as we know them throughout the state in virtually every case I think it is time we recognize that foundation should receive an equal consideration with the insured needs and as one of those who is a proponent of this kind of legislation, I support that concept. That is in Section 2 of the white copy. In Section 3 this deals with the specific dates which a school district membership report is due to the county superintendent and the state Department of Education and that is merely an advice to the schools to do this. In Section 4 this deals with the formula for the distribution of foundation aid from a fixed dollar amount per student to the ratio that we were talking about a moment ago. As an example, kindergarten goes to point five rather than seventeen fifty. Grades one to six to point one o rather than thirty-five dollars; grades seven to eight, point one two rather than forty-two dollars and grades nine to twelve to point one four rather than forty-nine dollars. This allows the Legislature the opportunity to specify exactly what amount of aid is to be considered in the foundation section and it is a flexible formula which allows also the legislation to accommodate an accurate figure based upon the membership as recorded by the schools to the Department of Education. Section 5, this section deals with primarily only class one and class six schools. Originally, as you know, when we dealt with class one and six schools, I think there was some omission on our part in how we try to deal with them in a more equitable fashion and Section 5 explains this. It allows those districts which levy less than eight mills to receive incentive payments and this is the first time this has ever happened and I am willing to support that. I think it is right. For instance, they would receive monies for teachers that have a certain kinds of degrees and they would also receive monies either directly to the system or to the county superintendent based upon the nonresident tuition issue. Section 6 amends the method of determining insured needs from a prescribed dollar again to a factor index system. Originally